THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months, or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 9. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 259.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Wok,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

CHOLERA AT LOUDON, TENN.

We regret to learn from the Cleaveland Herald that the cholera is raging at Loudon, 28 miles west of Knoxville. The Herald of the 21st instant says: "On Monday last some eight or ten persons died with it, and on Tuesday several more died. We learn that nearly all the citizens have left Loudon, and that it presents quite a solitary appearance."

THE MORMONS.

The last Edinburgh Review contains a complete history of this corrupt community, from the origin of the gross imposture thro' its whole scandalous progress down to the present moment. It gives a fair view of the doctrines and the condition of the Mormons, and holds them up, by a plain statement of undeniable facts, to the disgust and horror of the civilized world. The Review states that more dupes have been made in England to this mischievous and monstrous delusion than in all the world besides. Mentioning an authentic portrait of Joseph Smith—the Mahomet—the Review remarks: "Never did we see a face on which the hand of Heaven had more legibly written rascal." The face was a faithful index of the character. Astonishing as the growth of Mormonism seems even to those who never knew its founder, to those who did, it is so utterly astounding that they have no words to express their wonder. If the reader will bring to his recollection the most thorough, irredeemable, acknowledged scamp of all his acquaintance, and try to imagine such a man the successful head of a new religion, he will have some idea of the most boundless wonder of those who formerly knew Joe Smith, at the triumph of the imposture of the most notorious and graceless vagabond in all Western New York.

☞Louis Milligan, a local mail agent at St. Louis, has been arrested, charged with purloining money from letters.

☞John L. Marling, one of the editors of the Nashville Union, has been appointed by the President Charge d'Affairs to one of the States of Central America.

☞A Boston judge has sentenced a Mr. Owen O'Brien to three years imprisonment in the State prison for polygamy. The amorous youth has reached the tender age of eighty. His last wife has not yet been emancipated from her "teens."

☞Dr. Brandreth, the great pill maker of New York, is just now erecting another new block of splendid marble front buildings, which are to cost $160,000. It all comes of his knowing a thing or two about *advertising*.

☞Among the Mormons if a man has not more than two wives, he is rated as a bachelor!

☞An exchange paper says: "We receive papers daily, that *lay* in the post office from five to fifteen hours." We presume they must be from Shanghai or Cochin China.

☞It is said that there are four hundred houses in process of erection in Atlanta, Ga., at this time. A few years ago Atlanta was an obscure country village, "not put down on the maps." So much for Railroads.

Love and Suicide.—Two lovers, named Adriana B. Johnson and Isaac P. Nash, whose attachment was probably carried to fever heat by the extraordinary warm weather, one day last week deliberately tied themselves together, and then jumped into a pond and were drowned, near Stoughton, Massachusetts.

☞Peaches are selling in Boston at only four dollars a dozen.

☞The number of females in the United States filling the office of Post Master is 123.

☞Thomas Francis Meagher and James McMasters, a couple of Irish Editors in New York, had a fight the other day. Meagher attacked McMasters; Mc. ran, but finding Thomas Francis after him with a sharp stick, turned round, and blazed away with a pistol, the ball of which, luckily for Thomas Francis, passed between the head and shoulder of the aforesaid T. F., doing no damage. Whereupon Thomas Francis struck Mc. a heavy blow under "the left" ear, and "saved" him. Whereupon, the Police came up, the fun being over, and arrested them both.

☞The New York Mirror presents the claims of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the next Presidency.

ABOLITIONISM RUN MAD.

As a specimen of the *spirit* of the N. York Tribune, that pink of Whig-Abolition journals, we copy the following *morceau* from its columns, with the remark that nothing more infamous was ever set to rhyme. How harshly it grates on the ear in contrast with that patriotic strain—

"The Star Spangled Banner—Oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But to the Tribune's verses—

HAIL TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

All hail the flaunting lie!
The stars grew pale and dim—
The stripes are bloody scars,
A lie the vaunting hymn;
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag;
Destroy it ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves,
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Unfurl the boasted lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
To rule once more in Truth
Among untrammelled men!
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains,
For in its folds is seen
The stamp of rustling chains!

For Young Ladies.—We subjoin the advertisement of Mr. Fireman without charging for its insertion. We find it in the Sumter Banner.

N. B. Neither of us "wish to marry," as we do not live in Utah; so it is evident that it is solely from motives of charity to the young man worth "ten negroes and four hundred acres," and as an act of kindness to young ladies "of the same description," we publish it at all:

"A Wife Wanted—By a young gentleman residing between the waters of the Pee Dee and Santee River. He is twenty three years old, black hair, black eyes, and has fair complexion. He is pretty good-looking in his own opinion, and has good reason to believe that every other person thinks so, as he is a young man of fine taste himself. He is worth ten negroes and four hundred acres of land. His family good. Any young lady of the same description can find an excellent husband by addressing the subscriber, at Kingstree, South Carolina. Any further information will be willingly given by addressing the young gentleman himself, if he is not married before then. All letters strictly confidential—must be prepaid to receive prompt attention.

"All editors who wish to marry, and cannot do it, will please copy, and if I get more applications than I want, I will recommend them. Address

"John Fireman, Kingstree, S. C."

A Remarkable Man.—At a temperance meeting held in Alabama, about six years ago, Col. Lemancowsky, who had been twenty-three years in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He arose before the audience, tall, erect and vigorous, with a glow of health upon his cheek, and said:

"You see before you a man seventy years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without shoes or stockings on my feet, and only a few rags of clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, with eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with the dust—and with a thirst so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask me how I have survived all those horrors? I answer, that under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life! and, continued he, Barron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the army, has stated as a fact, that the six thousand survivors, who had safely returned from Egypt, were all of them menwho had abstained from ardent spirits.

Anecdote of Peter Cartwright.—While he was preaching, years ago, Gen. Jackson entered the Church, when a pastor seated in the pulpit gave his "Brother Cartwright" a nudge, and whispered that the old hero had just come in, as much as to advise, "now be particular what you say." But Peter, to the astonishment of every one, louder than ever exclaimed—"Who cares for Gen. Jackson? He'll go to hell as soon as anybody if he dont repent."

When the sermon—a home made one, was ended, a friend asked the General what he thought of that rough old fellow, and received for an answer: "Sir, give me twenty thousand such men and I'll whip the world including the devil."

A quicksilver mine, probably the largest in the world, has been discovered by Mr. Curtis at Whalesburg, Oregon.

Total Depravity.—A wealthy gentleman of Western New York, died in this city, yesterday afternoon, at one of our hotels. An only son, and only relative present at his decease, while the corpse was yet warm, offered to sell the boots of the dead, to the Porter of the hotel at which they were stopping. He deserves immortalizing.—*Albany Rey.*

Surpassing Eloquence.

The following passage from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Chapin, at the Chrystal Palace opening is sublimely eloquent. Another person enumerating the great eras of the world's history, might have added this great Orator to the Constellation, for his intellectual gifts surpass those of other mere men:

"That was a great era when truth found in the printing press the gift of the tongue, and aroused the stagnant souls of men with volleys of thought. That was a great era when Columbus unveiled to the Old World a Virgin Bride—the mother of a splendid and incalculable destiny. That was a great era when Bacon shattered Aristotle's Web and Agrippa's Mirror, and taught men to explore nature with the lamp of experiment and the talisman of fact. (Cheers.) That was a great era, inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence, when in the Cradle of Battle and the Baptism of Blood, a nation was born in a day. (Loud applause.) Eras! why every man and every woman (without hinting any of them as having reached an incalculable and mysterious age)—every child has passed through them. You have seen our New York growing from a provincial town to a vast metropolis, having in its heart the pulsation of the world, and wearing this Crystal Palace like a diadem; you have seen space cancelled by steam, and time beaten by lightning, and tissues of identities and networks of sympathies stretched and woven round the globe—you know it is characteristic of our epoch. Therefore, evidently it is but a transient epoch, leading to a third, and which we can hardly yet conceive; which I may believe will be an epoch of comparative quiet—not stagnant quiet, but serene, full, deep life—a sunset epoch; and it may be of unimaginable splendor, when the ripe world shall be plucked for ulterior purposes by the hand of God.'

North Carolina Railroad.

We learn that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held at Hillsborough last week, Messrs. Fries, Phifer, Gen. Saunders and Gov. Morehead were elected Directers on the part of the stockholders, and Gov. Morehead was subsequently re-elected President of the Road by the Directors. Mr. Fries received the highest vote for Director, and Gov. Morehead the lowest of those who were elected—his majority being about ten. At the last meeting it was about thirty-six.

We learn that the amended charter was pressed with much animation by Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and others, and was opposed by Gen. Saunders, and others, and was not accepted, and properly, as we think, as it would give the stockholders undue advantage over the State.

A Committee was, however, appointed to go before the Legislature on the subject and ask for alterations and modifications, so as to render it acceptable.

The official proceedings, we presume, will appear soon.

We may as well add that Whigs were as conspicuous in their opposition to the re-election of Gov. Morehead as Democrats, a majority of the Whig stockholdres, as it was believed, being against him for Director; and that he was sustained for Director by a portion of the Democratic stockholders. We add this for the benefit of those Whig papers which are endeavoring to make a little party capital out of this matter.

It was also charged by these Whig papers that it was the intention of the Governor and Council that he should be defeated for President of the Road. There are nine Democrats and three Whigs on the Board of Directors, and still he was re-elected. So it will be seen how unfounded this charge is.

The Know Nothings.—It is said that the pass word of the "Know Nothings" has been discovered by some new Western editor, by dint of great industry and sharpness. Here it is: "Ktsmm-Ca-Knourumbummumus-Kellillilmmyst ksamiuximimux."

Four Dead Persons and a Jug.—On Thursday last a gentleman from the Eighth ward called upon the city marshal, and requested him to make examination of a house somewhere in that vicinity. The house was shut up, and for some reason it was supposed by the neighbors to contain a dead person. The marshal broke open the door, and discovered a most mournful sight. A galion jug, partly filled with whiskey, sat upon the floor, and in close proximity lay the forms of its four unfortunate victims. A man, his wife and two children were quite dead, with only the jug to give intimation of there untimely fate.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser, July* 13.

Kossuth has been seriously indisposed.—According to the last advices from Liverpool he was slowly recovering.

Retirement of an Editor.—The Clinton (Mass.) Courant announces the retirement of its editor, Mr. Benner, who has long enjoyed great popularity as a wit and "good fellow." The following paragraph, which closes his valedictory, is a farewell shot worthy of the author:

"And here, reader, is the secret of our desertion. Our domestic flock is no longer little—mouths multiply marvellously with us, and must be filled. The smiles of subscribers are sweet to us, but yet are they few, and are not a sufficing substitute for—sugar! their praise is pleasant, but it will not purchase—potatoes! a 'bravo' tickles the ear, but beef is better on an empty stomach. Briefly, we must 'feed our lambs,' for they are many, and the wolf prowls too near the editorial chair to admit of our longer occupancy of its 'unstuffed' space. To this cause is added that of impaired health, which is seldom remedied by the way of life into which editors fall; and here, reader, you have our confession."

Going Home.

BY JOHN W. WHITFIELD.

Draw nigh my pillow, kiss me once more;
Cold is death's billow, leaving life's shore.
Death winds are sweeping round my frail bark,
Shadows are creeping, drearily—dark!

Yes, I am dying, mother, I go
Where no more sighing cometh, or woe.
Hark, there's a murmur falls on my ear—
Sweet sounds of summer—musical—clear!

Say am I dreaming—or is it so?
Round me are streaming, whiter than snow,
Garments, enfoldings being all fair,
To any beholding lighter than air.

White arms are round me, mother I know
Angels have found me, may I not go?
Spirit lips kiss me, sweet is their breath;
Soon you will miss me if this be death.

Mother, I leave you, leave you awhile;
Let it not grieve you, kiss me and smile.
Kiss me with kindness, for 'tis the last,
Gone has my blindness, death's pangs are pass'd.

What is it breaking thus on my sight,
All my frame shaking, say, is it light?
Brighter and brighter—beautiful blue!
Now it grows lighter, earth scenes adieu!

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

The English Press and the Island of Cuba.

A late number of the London Post, one of the organs of the present English Ministry, and understood to be in the especial confidence of Lord Palmerston, has the following in relation to the pending controversy between the United States and Spain:

"But can nothing be done in the mean time to effect an adjustment of this unhappy dispute? A war between Spain and the United States at the present crisis of European affairs, might, and most probably would lead to new and most serious complications.—France and England have deliberately resolved to maintain the cause of right against might in the Old World, and they may yet be bound to assert the same principles in the New. We sincerely believe, however, that no such occasion will arise. This affair of the *Black Warrior*—which has grown into such importance not through its intrinsic merits, but but in consequence of certain recent incidents in the history of Cuba—is one which might most justly be referred to the arbitration of a friendly power. If the government of the United States entertains no ulterior views, it could not object to such a mode of adjustment."

To which the Washington Union replies in the following manly and truly American spirit:

"We can tell the Post, and the officials of England, to whose sentiments it gives utterance, that its threat, that the allies 'may be bound to assert' the right of intervening in matters which this nation, in the protection of its interests, alone is competent to regulate, will have no other effect than to provoke the indignation—as it will the resentment, if an occasion shall arise for its exercise—of every individual who glories in being a citizen of this republic. If there be a European policy observed for the welfare of the rulers, there is also an American policy to be observed for the welfare of the people, and this policy potentates shall never intermeddle with in cases endangering the preservation and prosperity of the Union. America is not the *protege* of any power, nor is she to be intimidated in the prosecution of a just measure, if she should find the whole monarchical family of European States physically arrayed against her. We are tired, as we are disgusted, with the 'balance-of-power' cant which England was well inclined to assert in the annexation of Texas question, and which, through her artifices, contributed to the overthrow of Louis Phillippe. Nations distrustful of their own strength threaten—confident ones act. Lord Palmerston may hate, as he ever hated this country, but he cannot harm it.—No coalition that he can form will hinder its necessary expansion a single square inch. Its fortunes are not in the keeping of foreign statesmen. The 'recent incidents in the history of Cuba,' contrived by British subtlety, and consummated by British dictation, may impel it onward to outstrip the natural destiny, but it will never acquire that island in a manner so disreputable as the 'proud mistress,' in her supremacy on the ocean, acquired most of her colonies and dependencres. Spain will receive for her colony not only a fair, but a generous sum—such a one as may lay the foundation of substantial wealth after redeeming her prostrate credit. Its possession by the United States is a necessity to them—just such a necessity as that contemplated by the great Burke.

"Recent incidents in the history of Cuba.' That's it exactly! That's it that is destracting the minds of our people, and creating solicitude in the minds of those who administer their government. Lord Palmerston's organ thus endorses that which we have all along said on the subject of those 'recent incidents.'"

Sheep.—From now (July) until fall keep a trough, under cover, in your sheep pasture, in which, *every few days*, there should be placed *tar* and *salt*. Cover the bottom of the trough with tar, and over that sprinkle salt with a free hand. In licking up the salt, the sheep must necessarily tar their noses, and thus arm themselves against the attacks of those flies which deposit their eggs in the nostrils, and create what is termed worms in the head, and as prevention is better than cure, we recommend you to adopt this plan, which has thus far, when carried out faithfully, always proved effectual in preventing the disease.—*Amer. Farmer.*

A fire at Lubec, Maine, recently destroyed property to the amount of $100,000.

Splendid Swindling and Brilliant Larcenies.

"The solid, respectable and leading citizens of New York," we regret to observe, have recently directed their attention to the various departments of swindling. These operations have been wholesale, and none of the refined and accomplished scamps have dirtied their gloved hands with less than a hundred thousand dollars. Free society seems to be giving way from garrett to cellar, and incendiaries, larceners and swindlers, having been swept, with philanthropic brooms, from Five Points and Cow Bay, have taken up their abodes in the gilded palaces of Fifth Avenue, and in the temples of the money changers in Wall-street. Vice has crept up from the extemities to the body of New York society, and we expect every day to hear of the pillars of aristocratic Grace and substantial Trinity Churches, being locked up in the Toombs. New York has recently broken out in a violent erysipelas of crime; and bulls and bears vie with each other in the extent of their larcenies. A new class of *chevaliers de industrie* have forced the Peter Funks to hide their diminished heads.

Several of the leading men of New York, capital specimens of our "indigenous De Medici," and mush-room "Merchant Princes," men who subscribe ten thousand dollars to build churches, and sit near the alter in New York tabernacles, have recently been robbing widows and orphans, in a manner that has excited the unqualified admiration of the pick-pockets and retail swindlers of the free States. Mr. Kyle, "a noble man and upright citizen," as frankies always toast successful scamps, has made way with perhaps half a million of dollars, but that magnificent and exemplary gentleman, Robert Schuyler, has appropriated the sum of $2,305,000, and is, of course, the lion of the financial circles of New York.—His claims to glory are disputed by a young gentleman of high social position and strict principles, who a few days ago, faithfully discharged his duties to Mr. Belmonte, by abstracting the sum of $14,000 from that gentleman's strong box.

Scarcely had that gentleman won the merited applause which enterprise and skill always secure in a prosperous city like New York, when the noble attempt of Mr. Charles A. Peverelly to win a name among the great men of his proud city is disclosed. The last named gentleman owns a splendid house on Long Island, was surrounded by all the magnificence that wealth could give, chartered steamboats to give the elite of *coaifisherdom* pic-nics and sailing excursions, was presented with gold watches by grateful volunteer companies, and emulated Dives in the splendors of his town residence. A few nights since that model of a man was caught by the police of New York attempting to fire one of his enormous store-houses, having anointed it with pitch, turpentine and other inflamable substances. His gentlemanly and noble object was, to cheat the insurance offices, and certain merchants whose goods he had stolen from the warehouse.

No blame in the principal circles of New York attaches to any of these estimable but unfortunate gentlemen. They merely failed in great enterprises which, if consummated, would have placed them still higher in the social circles which they adorned by the effulgence of their moral worth, and eminent piety.

The leading capitalists of the North, will, no doubt, make every effort to restore these gentlemen to the sphere of financial usefulness from which they have fallen without any fault of their own.

The bulls and bears, no doubt, purpose presenting to the eminent Mr. Schuyler a service of gold plate, for his disinterested, patriotic, and noble efforts to improve the condition of the New Haven and the Harlem railroads. They do such things in a far more princely manner in the free States than they do in the "beggarly slave States."

We have so little appreciation of great men as not unfrequently to lock up for a long term of years such men as Kyle, Schuyler, and Peverelly. But we are "mad barbarians."—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Hanging Case in Kentucky.—In December last CharlesCushing was murdered in Lexington by Wm. Weigert; the offence that provoked the fatal shot being a slight offence to the assailant's wife. On the 15th inst., the prisoner, who had lain in prison from that time, was brought out for trial and was convicted of *murder in the first degree!* Cushing kept a confectionary, which the wife of the prisoner entered in the dusk of evening, in presence of several witnesses, for a purchase.—Cushing mistook her for another person, placed his hand on her shoulder, and said, *"how are you pretty?"* In an instant he discovered his mistake and apologized, but the lady left in a rage, and soon after her husband and she returned to the shop, when the unfortunate young man was shot down in his tracks.

When the Jury had returned, after only twenty minutes absence, and had announced the fatal decree, a most distresing scene was witnessed by the crowd. The prisoner overcome, let his head fall on his breast, while his wife, his sister, and his mother, gave vent to their anguish in heart rending screams. His wife threw herself upon his neck, and exclaimed passionately. "Oh why did I do this! why did I do this!" and, "Oh how could those men find him guilty, when they have families! Oh! I will die!" The screams gradually subsided into sobs of grief and anguish, while the mournful, harrowing scene affected judge, jury, bar and spectators.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, June* 18.

Several of the Virginia papers speak of the Hon. Henry A. Wise in connection with the gubernatorial chair of the State.

The distillation of spirits from molasses has lately acquired considerable development in the northern part of France, where twenty distilleries for that purpose have been established.

DANCING.

The Bible, as I read it, represents the Christian life as a warfare, and the promise is to him that overcometh.

The scenes witnessed at dancing and waltzing parties do not look very much like waging war with the world. If this was only once in a winter, that fact might be urged as some apology. But how oft repeated are they! Those who attend must reciprocate the compliment given, and each must vie with the other in the magnificence of their entertainments, and the splendor of their decorations.

How beautiful is youthful piety! How necessary to nourish it—to cherish it. What spectacle on earth so lovely as a young lady of a meek and Christian spirit!

We will accompany our youthful Christian friend from her party home. She hastens to her room. She needs soothing and rest.—Where are her thoughts now. Listen again. Do you hear the sweet strain of music before she retires:

"Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

Ah, is it not to be feared that there is very little time for serious reflection—for praise or prayer? Will not our youthful friend be tossed and buffeted on the tempestuous ocean of worldly pleasnre for a little while making sad work for repentance, and jeopardising if not ruining her soul?

Well—after all—says one of the youthful professors, a daughter perhaps of an elder, possibly of a pastor, "What harm is there in dancing." What sin is there in dancing in a drawing-room among Christian friends? I do not intend to argue this question. I do not choose to express an opinion of its sinfulness just at this time. I only wish to state another fact that cannot be contradicted. That young lady is seldom if ever found at the prayer meeting. She would not like to have it known if she did go. It is not fashionable to attend a prayer meeting. Who go to prayer meetings? Do you find dancing Christians at prayer meetings? Do you find dancing Christians by their example and influence sustaining the weekly lecture? Do you find dancing Christians ever at the monthly concert praying for the convertion of the world? Do you find dancing Christians growing in grace? Are they youthful Christians? Do they live to God? Who ever heard of an instance of a person whose heart was right with God taking delight in such things? Do you find dancing Christians pray for a revival of religion? Do you? Where are they? What are their names? I do not say that dancing Christians will not go to Heaven. I would not limit the mercy, and forbearance, and compassion of God. I hope that a great many will I do not believe that I could dance my way there.

Here I am in the vortex. I am surrounded by fashionable—dancing-late parties—Christians. My children are exposed to their influence. We have no other society. What am I to do? I ask you the pastors of the churches, if they have not stood by and witnessed these scenes in their own congregations, until things have attained such a pass that they know not what to do?

The world, (generally good judges of Christian character and consistency,) look on with amazement and ridicule, and scorn, know and feel that it is all wrong. I am among the unhappy ones. I cannot claim exemption from the follies I deplore. I think I see matters growing worse and worse. Christians are becoming (many of them) very rich.

They flatter themselves—they are flattered by others. They have splendid houses, costly equipages, and are surrounded with almost all the paraphernalia of royality. They gain influence in the church, and they make pastors feel it. Where are our Knoxes—and Edwardses, and Whitfields, and Nettletons of former days? Where are they?

I must stop. I think I hear a voice from the excellent Majesty:

"Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye seperate, saith the Lord: and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

Dying on the Prairies.—One of the excursionists to the Upper Mississippi says:—"Our driver was asked if it was healthy on the prairies? "Yes," he said, "people never *really* die on them, they keep living until they *kind o' gradually* dry up and then they *blow away*. Sometimes when the folks want to die, as they do in the East, they move out of town and go down the river."

The Railroad Convention, which met at Charlotte, N. C., on the 4th of July, resolved to establish a road from Whiteville, Columbus county, through Lumberton, in Robeson, Rockingham, in Richmond, Wadesborough, in Anson, and Charlotte, in Mecklenburg, to Jonesborough, Tennessee.

There are two things that modest men should never undertake—to borrow money, or study law.

New York, July 11.—Mr. P. T. Barnum has resigned the Presidency of the Cristal Palace, leaving the inference that it did not prove a very profitable humbug.

According to a statement which appears in the Memphis Whig, the number of enroled Fillibusters in the United States is fifty thousand. They have a cash capital of one million to start business with.

A Carolina paper has for its motto, "Remember that Eternal Vigilance and $3 50 per gallon is the price of camphine."

There is said to be an old lady down on Long Island so very fat, that the neighbors use her shadow for griddle greasing. To keep her from slipping out of bed, her husband rolls her in ashes. Long Island is a great place.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 3, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

TO-DAY.

We are in first rate spirits about the election. Before this paper reaches half our readers the voice of the people will, in our judgment, have proclaimed Thomas Bragg Governor of North Carolina, and will have elected a Democratic Legislature for the next two years. Kerr ran nine hundred votes ahead of Manly's vote in 1850, and yet Reid beat him three thousand more than he did Manly. Kerr polled the full Whig strength of the State. Dockery can do no more. If, therefore, the Democracy turn out in full force, as we believe they will do, to-day, the State is ours by a large majority. North Carolina is a Democratic State. She is against abolitionism, free negroism and demagoguism generally, and Distribution with all its pretended power cannot turn the balance this time against the Democracy and in favor of those who co-operate with Seward, Greely & Co. in their crusade upon the South.

A WHOPPER.

The last Register contains an article purporting to set forth the views of Hon. Asa Biggs, as to the extension of the Central Road West. This article is not meant to affect Mr. Biggs, but was written solely for western consumption. The Register knew that the positions assigned to Mr. Biggs must be false, but he puts them forth to operate here in the West against Mr. Bragg, well knowing that some innocent persons might be misled, and that there would be no means of contradicting them until after the election. Such shameful misrepresentation and bare faced falsehood ought to and it will defeat any party that resorts to it.

☞ We are gratified at being able to state there are about one hundred and forty young Ladies at the Holston Conference Female College in this place. The Institution is moving on like clock work, under the direction of the accomplished President and his able Assistants. Tennessee has come up nobly to the good work. Her citizens contributed largely to the Endowment, and scores of her beautiful daughters are here receiving the blessings of Education, so freely offered by our College.

FINE TOBACCO.

We are indebted to Mr. Watkins, the celebrated Tobacco manufacturer, for a *liberal specimen* of some of his best. We confess to a fondness for the "vile weed," and think we know good Tobacco when we "*chaw*" it, and we pronunce this No. 1, and no mistake in the figure. We don't advise any body to chew, merely that they may have the pleasure of using Watkins' celebrated brand—but we will say to the Tobacco army, generally, that it is *good*, and if you doubt it call on some of our merchants and get a little and try it.

THE CROPS.

From all the information we have been able to gather, added to our own observation in this county, we conclude that crops of every description in this section are unusually good. The oat crop is the best, decidedly, that has been gathered for several years. The wheat was first rate, and corn is unusually promising. Upon the whole, we have abundant reason to be grateful to a beneficent Providence for the blessings vouchsafed us.

☞ We are under obligations to some one for a copy of the "Annual Lecture delivered at the opening of the third session of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, by PAUL F. EVE, M. D." Also, for a copy of the "Annual Announcement of the Law, Literary and Medical Departments of the University." There were 220 Students in the Medical Department during the last session.

☞ The heat, for a few days past, has been very oppressive.

MR. BRAGG AND MR. BARNES—GEN. DOCKERY'S LAST CERTIFIER.

Gen. Dockery read at the discussion in this place, with great apparent exultation, a letter from Mr. David Barnes of Northampton county, to prove that Mr. Bragg was an anti-Internal Improvement man. To say nothing of the propriety of a candidate for Governor going over the State as Gen. Dockery has been doing, with his pocket full of certificates and private letters, which he parades and reads on all occasions, to prove himself on all points good and sound, and his opponent bad in every way,—all will admit that using such things just on the eve of an election, when the opposite party has no chance to reply, is unfair and unjust, and tends only to deceive and mislead the people.

This Mr. Barnes is a nice certifier to produce against Mr. Bragg. What has he done for Internal Improvements that he should censure another man for his course? Why, no longer ago than 1850, wher. he was a member of the Legislature, he voted *against* the following resolution in favor of extending the Central Road West, viz:

"*Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, That it is the policy of this State to extend the North Carolina Rail Road west from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, and east from Goldsboro' to Newbern or Beaufort; and that charters for this purpose should be granted to Companies on the same terms as those heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road Company."

See House Journal, page 598.

He voted against that, and yet Gen. Dockery produces him as a witness against Mr. Bragg!

The charge made by Gen. Dockery, and attempted to be sustained by certificates from Mr. Bragg's personal enemies, is false, and cannot and never will be established. It is of a piece with similar statements recently made through that most mendacious of all Federal sheets, the Raleigh Star—that Mr. Bragg and Dr. Copeland, his family physician, had been always opposed to Internal Improvements—that they were opposed to them in 1846, and have been ever since, and that they had influenced the Democracy of Northampton to pursue the same course. Dr. Copeland denies these charges in a late number of the Standard, and says:

"An attempt has been made to show that Mr. Bragg and the Northampton Democrats have been heretofore entirely opposed to internal improvements, especially to rail roads; and that we are now opposed to the Central Road. I deny that such has been, or is now our position unconditionally; and I deny having made any statement, at any time, committing Mr. Bragg to such a position. It is true I have stated, and state now, that the Democrats of Northampton, with Mr. Bragg, in 1846, and before, were opposed to the endorsement of the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds, and to the management of that Road by Whig leaders. It is equally true that many and most of the prominent Whigs of Northampton occupied the same position. But in regard to the Central Road, and other works of a more recent date, the Democrats of Northampton have been and are now, in favor of prosecuting these works, and others that may be prudently undertaken, as far as the "means and resources of the State, with a just regard to the interests of the people, will allow;" and knowing these to be the views of our worthy champion, Thos. Bragg, we intend to give him the largest vote ever polled in Northampton in August."

This is the testimony of a man who is no aspirant for political honors, as Mr. Barnes is—of one who knows Mr. Bragg's views well, and of one who never, as Mr. Barnes did in 1850, *voted against the extension of the Central Road*. He says these charges against Mr. Bragg are false.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!—A yankee abolitionist, engaged in peddling maps in the Western Counties of North Carolina, was discovered a few days since tampering with slaves, in Charlotte. He was politely requested by a portion of the citizens to leave forthwith.—Several oblique allusions to a coat of "tar and feathers" made in his presence are thought to have accelerated his movements, as he was off in quick time.

☞ Dr. Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, is a trump—no mistake. Speaking of the cholera visiting Knoxville, he says:

"But we confidently look for the cholera, and we can assign no reason why it should not make its appearance here, and that speedily. If God sends cholera among any people as a scourge, it ought to have been here long since; for the drunkenness, gambling, night-walking, street-fighting, and profane swearing of the place, call loudly for the vengeance of Heaven. And we are not certain, if it takes the *right shoot* upon its entrance into the place, that we feel any great degree of opposition to its arrival!"

NOVEL TEST.—A correspondent of the N. York Herald, writing from a place in Kansas Territory, says, that at the ferry there a new "Shibboleth" has been adopted, to prevent Abolitionists from crossing the river. A cow is kept tied, and when an emigrant approaches, he is required to name the animal; if he says it is a cow, he is ferried over at once; but if he says "keow," *he is turned back*.

DEATH OF A VETERAN MINISTER.—The Rev. Samuel Dunwood, one of the oldest members of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, died at his residence in Cokesbury, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

☞ Maj. Rufus Ried, died of apoplexy at his residence, Mt. Mourne, in Iredell county, N. C. on the 15th instant.

MORE TERRITORIES—INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—It is said by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, that the national administration has sent to the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Cherokee tribes of Indians a proposition, accompanied by bills drafted in three different tongues, to organize the Indian territory below the Southern boundary of Kansas territory, and give them a representation in Congress. The wife of a missionary resident among the Chickasaws, who is now in Washington, furnishes this information, and states that the proposition and bills had arrived in the Indian country before she left there, which was in April last. The Chickasaws were then very suspicious of the affair, and did not know but that it was a scheme of the government at Washington to cheat them out of their lands. According to the letter we quote from, the proposition embraces a plan for three separate territorial governments, one extending over the Cherokee nation, a second over the Creeks, and third over the Choctaws and Chickasaws. These tribes were to be allowed six months to consider the matter, and the government has made glowing promises of aid for their territorial organization in case of their agreement. The territory in question comprises nearly all the unorganized territory of the United States, and extends from the Red River to the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, which is the boundary of Kansas, and from Arkansas on the East to Texas on the West. The area covered is about equal to that of the State of Arkansas. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have been for a number of years consolidated under one government of their own, though latterly there has been some disagreement between them. All of the tribes mentioned are considerably advanced in civilization, cultivate the earth as farmers, have schools and academies, live like the whites, and conduct their government affairs in the same way, by means of election by ballot, legislatures and elective chiefs. The Cherokee nation is quite a promising specimen of a native Commonwealth.

DIVIDEND.—The N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twenty per cent.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.—President Pierce has signed the bill making an appropriation of $140,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington.

A CALIFORNIA TITLE.—The following is said to be the best *title* to a lot at San Francisco: A shanty and yourself in it, with a revolver. If the title needs confirmation, blow somebody's brains out.

THE MISSING LADY FOUND.—Some days ago we noticed the mysterious disappearance of a young lady from Charlotte, N. C., supposed to have been caused by disappointment in the object of her affections. It was supposed that she had committed suicide. From the North Carolina *Whig*, we are pleased to learn that she has been found and restored to her family.

The young lady, Miss Martha Parks, whose mysterious disappearance we noted last week, has been found. She was discovered a day or two since, about half a mile from town, in a cane-break, near the head of the Bissel mill pond, by a couple of slaves, much shattered in mind and body, having remained in her strange seclusion eleven days, without sufficient food or drink to sustain life much longer. She was brought home, and restored to her family, where she is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She states that her object was to starve herself to death, and that she had eat nothing but a few blackberries which she gathered on the morning that she left home.

ATTEMPT AT MONOPOLY.—Fanny Fern objects to men shedding tears. She says it is an infringement on one of woman's most valuable "water privileges."

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Washington, July 22, 1854.

A Treaty of Neutrality between the United States and Russia was concluded here to-day.

AN ALLEGORY.—A miser being dead, and fairly interred, came to the banks of the river Styx, desiring to be ferried over along with the other ghosts. Charon demanded his fare first, and was surprised to see the miser, rather than pay it, throw himself into the river and swim over to the other side notwithstanding all the clamor and opposition that could be made to him.

All Tartarus was in an uproar; and each of the judges was meditating on some punishment suitable to a crime of such dangerous consequences to the infernal revenues.

"Shall he be chained to the rock a long with Prometheus? or tremble below the precipice in company with the Danaibes! or assist Sisyphus in rolling his stones!"

"No," said Minos, "none of these; we must invent some severer punishment. Let him be sent back to the earth to see the use his heirs are making of his riches.'

NAPOLEON'S RESPECT FOR THE APOSTLES.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church wardens recommended to him the reliques of their church. "Sire, will deign to take our apostles under your protection?" "Your Apostles; are they of wood?" "No, Sire." "Of what are they, then?" "Of silver, Sire—of solid silver. Solid silver!"—Replied Napoleon quickly; "yes, I shall help them to fulfil their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall.' Having said so the Emperor sent the 12 Apostles to the mint at Paris.

For the Asheville News.

MR. EDITOR—Will now redeem my promise and give you some information respecting the state of things in proud East Tennessee.

But as you are generally pretty well posted up, I scarcely know which to speak of first, the mining interest or education; for both have a considerable bearing upon the minds of our people.

Education has enlisted the time, talents and money of not a few of East Tennessee's sons, particularly respecting their lovely daughters. This has not only led them to build up female schools in this part of the State, but to patronise female institutions in other States.

There are at least eleven female schools a little above the common grade (so called by some) in East Tennessee; beside a number of common schools under the care of female teachers. But notwithstanding all this, there is much interest manifested among our people relative to your College. In traveling through a certain county in this part of the State, quite recently, I enquired—what is the state of things existing in this county respecting Asheville College? The answer was, "all, I believe, are in favor of it, and many are sorry they did not send their daughters to that College long ago." And this sentiment, without any exaggeration, will come well nigh presenting the true feeling of most people in this country.

All know that Asheville is one of the healthiest towns in the bounds of the Holston Conference; and the society of the place equally good, if not a little better, than most places. Hence, parents and guardians in this and other countries would do well to send their daughters and wards to that College—at least during the "sickly season," for I presume the idea of a "sickly season" is an unknown something among you as a people. And this should be not only one reason why East Tennesseans should befriend the College, but one reason why they should aid the endowment.

I need not say one word about the Faculty, for I could not add to the estimation in which they are so justly held by the public.

But notwithstanding the superior facilities of Asheville College to any female institution within a few hundred miles, we have opposition! Opposition, did I say? Yes, opposition arising from a source whence an intelligent man never would have looked for it.—But you ask, does it arise from our enemies? Ah, if that were so, we could let it pass like a gentle breeze; but it rises up among a few professed friends to our church, and presents its illogical deformity under the cloak of "doubts" and "fears," &c. Thus placing weapons in the hands of our enemies. Should not every man have wisdom enough not to exhibit his *scruples*, when they are likely to conflict with the interest of an institution of learning?

Here let us inquire whether every member of our church, whether officer or layman, is not morally bound to use their combined influence in promoting her institutions? Well, then, what are we to think of an *ecclesiastic* of the Methodist Church who will throw a barrier in the way of our Colleges? Does not *self* constitute the propelling motive? Ah, that's it—*self, self*. Hence he is willing to both blow and strike for the institutions of his church, until fortune seems to smile upon him; then, for the sake of a few pounds, shillings and pence, strike every fatal blow imaginable, so as not to render immortal *self* absolutely ridiculous. I had infinitely rather contend with the most enthusiastic opposition arising from inveterate enemies, than one of those *external* friends but *internal* foes.

But, Mr. Editor, what of all this? These things characterise the world. We may expect opposition, and should endeavor to be well posted up, so as to obviate every difficulty. There are several actively engaged in the important work of promoting the interest of Asheville College. Hence it can, it will, it shall move on.

O. F.

East Tennessee, July 22d, 1854.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body, composed of Delegates from various sections, commenced its session on Saturday, and adjourned on Tuesday afternoon. The subject of establishing a Female College elicited much of the attention of the Convention. They soon decided upon establishing an Institution of that kind in the State, and then, the question, Where should it be located? arose, and after an exciting debate, it was finally agreed that it should be Located in Greenville,—accepting the proposition of our citizens—who tendered the academy lands and bound themselves to furnish the additional donation of twenty thousand dollars. The citizens generally having subscribed ten thousand, and Messrs. McBee, Ware, Elford, Thompson and others, are guarentees for ten thousand more. The war, we trust is over.—The Trustees of the academies are to make the transfer to the Trustees of the Furman University, and the exercises of the College to commence in January. This is glory enough for any day! and it only remains for Greenville to keep the advantage thus given her over others, and continue in her onward course of enterprise and prosperity.—*Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed that, on Tuesday evening last, when the passenger train upon the Greenville and Columbia Rail road was within 6 1-2 miles of this place, coming up, the Engine, Tender, one platform, and the Mail Car, were thrown from the track, down an embankment some six or eight feet, by running over and killing two cows. The Engine, Tender, platform car, and two carriages belonging to passengers, were a perfect wreck, but providentially no one was seriously injured. The Mail car was thrown down the embankment, on the opposite side from the balance of the wreck, and one end of it badly crushed. The Mail Agent and a negro fireman were considerably bruised, but the Engineer miraculously escaped with only a thorough ducking in a large mud-puddle. The passengers (25 or 30 in number) were unhurt.

The Engineer is a prudent man, we learn, and the occurrence, destroying thousands of dollars, and endangering so many lives, may be set down as *accident*. But we trust that, hereafter, an Engineer will consider it his solemn duty to give any cow a day or week to get off the track, rather than destroy so much property of the road, and endanger invaluable lives.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

A man lately died in England, whose estates are valued at seven million pounds.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Cholera—Its History and Progress.

We frequently attach too much importance to hidden things merely because they are hidden. Since the Divine command—"Let light be," that most powerful of agents has proved by bringing things from darkness into light, how ridiculous it is for reasonable, intelligent men to rely upon the opinions of their fathers, instead of calmly investigating matters for themselves. The history and progress of what is called Asiatic Cholera afford a striking example of the truth of these premises.

The first distinct data that we have in reference to that cholera is, that, in the year 1781, it attacked a party of troops at Gunjam, a coast town, 525 miles northeast of Madrid, which latter place it reached during the next year. In the year 1782, it attacked many of the native inhabitants of India, and twenty thousand deaths occurred. It then disappeared; but in 1817 it returned and fairly earned its name as a terrible epidemic disease. In Jessore, India, ten thousand deaths in a population of sixty thousand occurred. From India it was supposed to be conveyed by ships to Mauritius, the Dutch East Indies and China. In 1821 it had reached the Persian Gulf and continuing its western progress we find it on the banks of the Tigris, thence into Caucasia; and finally, on the 14th of September, 1830, it reached Moscow. Taking the course of the great rivers, the Don and the Volga, the disease rapidly extended itself over Russia. In January, 1832, the cholera appeared at Edinburg, on the 15th February at London, and in March at Dublin. Calais and Paris were also attacked in March.

The ninth day of June, 1832, will be remembered as the day when this scourge appeared on the American continent. It appeared in Quebec, where it was also very severe in 1849. The first case in New York occurred on the 27th June of the same year, and the disease disappeared in October. It is estimated that in the fourteen years from 1817 to 1831, the disease carried off eighteen millions of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The number of cases in England and Wales in 1831—'32 was 53,236; deaths, 20,726.—In Scotland, 20,202, were attacked, of whom 10,950 died. In Ireland there were 54,552 attacks, and 21,171 deaths. In the city of London there were 11,020 cases, and 5,275 deaths. The disease visited Spain and Italy in 1835—'36 and finally disappeared from Europe in 1837—'38.

It will be seen by the above that it is comparatively easy to ascertain the origin and progress of the cholera of 1832. The epidemic of 1848—'9, is not so clearly traced. It is alleged that it made its appearance at Cabul in 1845, and pursuing almost the same course as in 1835, it reached Moscow in December, 1847. In May, 1848, it reached Constantinople, and spread throughout the Danubian provinces. The cholera appeared at London and Hull, in September, 1848. It disappeared in December, and the whole number of deaths in the United Kingdom was 72,180. It is estimated that the expenses of funerals exceeded five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and the cost of the disease altogether was about two million pounds.—The only large city exempted from the cholera was Birmingham, where not a single case occurred, although half the inhabitants of a small town in the vicinity were swept off.—In New York the cholera appeared in May. 1846; culminated in the week ending July 21, when there were 714 deaths; and disappeared in November. The whole number of deaths were 5,075. In some of the Western cities it was much more severe.

The cholera at present has not risen to the dignity of an epidemic, and the calendar of 1854 will bear no comparison with those of 1832 and 1849. It first appeared during the winter of 1853—'4 at Sunderland, England. It is a remarkable fact that the cholera of 1832 appeared at the same place. The first case in New York was reported early in June; but there have not been a sufficient number of deaths since to excite anything like a panic. The cholera is now raging at Chicago and Montreal with great violence. It has reached St. Louis also, and will probably go down the river to New Orleans. By accounts published in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the disease is making terrible ravages at Jamaica and Barbadoes.

The above is but a slight sketch of the rise and progress of this terrible scourge; but since its first appearance the attention of learned men has been directed to the phenomena accompanying it. They have robbed it of half its terrors by demonstrating the fact that it may be cured if remedies are applied in its early stages. One example will suffice to prove the truth of this statement. In 1831 the town of Bristal, England, was ravaged by the cholera. One-third of the inhabitants were attacked in less than seven weeks, and one-third of the number attacked died. Mr. M'Cann, a distinguished physician, was sent down by the government. He opened a dispensary, and requested every person whose bowels were in the slightest degree disordered to come to him. They did so, and he gave to each an astringent aromatic opiate medicine. Simple idea, was it not? It stopped the disease, as these figures will show. In the five days preceeding the opening of the dispensary, 227 persons died; in the five days following, 134 died; in the next five, 65, and on the eighteenth day not one fatal case was reported.

We cannot impress this point too strongly upon our readers. Check any appearance of diarrhœa, with spirits. Where the looseness becomes serious, lose no time in obtaining the advice of a physician. Every person should be possessed of a sufficient amount of common sense to be able to distinguish what is proper to eat and drink at this season. Violent changes of diet are always hurtful, and many persons in '33 and '49 were made confirmed drunkards by taking a "little brandy," as a preventive. Now we do not implicitly believe in brandy as a preventive—as a curative we scout it altogether, as it increases the inflammation; and whatever advantages might flow from its stringent qualities, is overbalanced by this fact.

We do not intend to go into an argument upon the vexed question as to whether or not cholera is an infectious or contagious disease. It seems to us, however, that it has been proved that it is neither contagious nor infectious. Quarantines cannot keep it out of a country, as has been shown in Russia and Egypt.—Thousands of people went from New York to Newport in 1849, and there never has been a case of cholera at the latter place. Ten thousand persons went from Marsellies to Lyons when the cholera was raging at the former place, and Lyons still had immunity from the scourge. The burden of enjoyed proof goes to show that there is no necessity for cholera hospitals, or for the removal of a patient from home. It would be barbarity so to do, with the light now on the subject.

The causes of cholera, and the means whereby it may be checked or entirely prevented, are subjects which open a wide field for discussion. For the first, the best theory is that cholera is caused by an intensely poisonous gas emitted under certain conditions of heat and moisture, from decaying mineral and vegetable matter. This gas does not diffuse readily, but is borne in currents until it meets with conditions favorable to its development; that is, it travels until it arrives at some locality which is cursed with a dirty, careless population, who have been engaged in actively preparing themselves to meet such a guest. The poison is then received into the lungs; acts at once on the blood, and then we have the cholera symptoms. How to prevent it? We have great faith in water, and were the citizens of New York all Mehometans for a month or so, and followed strictly the directions of the prophet so far as ablution goes, we should have but little need of cholera hospitals. Let us have plenty of water everywhere, and let every one be careful to avoid all kinds of excess—then there is no danger. At any rate the disease is stripped of more than half its terrors by the knowledge of the facts that it is not contagious, and that it can be cured if the proper remedies are taken in time. As matters stand now, it is absurd for any one to refrain from visiting this city on account of cholera, as it would be for a citizen to run away through fear of it. We have had but a very few cases of pure Asiatic or asphyxia cholera thus far, and with proper care it can be altogether extinguished in a few weeks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 24.

In the U. S. Senate on Monday Mr. Petit made a speech, in which he endeavored to prove Mr. Benton a "thief, liar and dotard." The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, but took no action thereon, but resolved itself in executive session, in which the Fishery and Reciprocity bill was discussed at length. The final vote on it is to be taken on Tuesday.

Both Houses are [illegible] as fast as possible the passage [illegible] Appropriation Bill.

The House passed one hundred private bills. It also passed the Fortification bill.—Amongst its items are appropriations of $36,000 for Forts in *Charleston* harbor, viz: $12,000 for Fort Moultrie, $20,000 for Fort Sumter, and $4000 for Fort Johnson. There was, also, an appropriation of $10,000 for Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C., and a few thousand dollars each tor the repair of other Southern Forts.

TERRIBLE RIOT.

New York, July 26, 1854.

A dreadful riot occurred to-day between the Germans and Irish. No one was killed, but many were badly hurt.

DEATH OF MISS FILLMORE.

Buffalo, July 26, 1854.

Miss Fillmore, the eldest daughter of the Ex-President, died yesterday at Aurora of cholera.

The cholera is bad in the neighborhood of Niagara, but no cases have occurred at the Falls.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—The Danville Register states that dysentery has been prevailing to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Leaksville, N. C., within the past week. In one family three out of five children died of it. In another, its ravages were more fatal still, sweeping off some ten of its number in rapid succession. In Leaksville, a few Sabbaths ago, the cloth for 25 shrouds was sold in one day. In the upper edge of Pittsylvania the country has been scourged with this disease, to an extent but little inferior.

INDIAN BATTLE.

New Orleans, July 26, 1854.

Advices from Corpus Christi state that Capt Van Buren, with twelve United States troops, had pursued twenty Camanches three hundred miles and attacked and defeated them, killing several. Capt Van Buren was shot, but not mortally wounded.

COLUMBUS, GA., July 24.

A fire occurred in this city at two o'clock this morning which destroyed the Variety Works, involving a loss of $30,000, on which we regret to state that there was no insurance. The Palace Mill, also, caught fire in several places, but it was eventually saved, having sustained but trifling injury.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

New York, July 25, 1854.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $1,500,000 in specie.

The Illinois brings intelligence that the sloop of war Cyane demanded satisfaction of the authorities of San Juan for the recent insult to Mr. Borland, the American Minister. The people resolutely refused, when the town was bombarded on the 14th and burnt. The people were spunk to the last, and refused to apologise, though every house in the place was destroyed.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA, &c.

Buffalo, July 25, 1854.

The cholera has broken out at Niagara, and the people are flying from there with all speed. Thirteen deaths occurred at that place yesterday.

Washington, July 23, 1854.

As was anticipated, there was a large increase in the number of deaths by cholera in this city last week. The epidemic sweept off one hundred and eighty-four, being an increase of thirty-seven. The total mortality during the week was six hundred and fifteen, of whom five hundred were children under ten years of age.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1854.

There were one hundred thirty-two deaths in this city last week, of which forty-seven were from cholera.

Washington, July 24, 1854.

The alarm concerning the cholera at Cape May is fast driving the people from that place.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

The Administration of Franklin Pierce.

Never was a more palpable truth uttered, nor any period in which it has been more plainly verified than the present, that "he who goeth about to persuade the people that they may be better governed will find a multitude of followers."

At no epoch since the existence of the U. States as a nation has her history presented so rich a record of general and individual prosperity. Universal peace reigns within and without. While the mightiest governments of the civilized world—systems cemented by the wisdom of ages, commended to mankind with all the learning of the past and the enlightenment of the present, in the glowing eloquence of the master minds of ancient and modern times—are at this moment convulsed to their very foundations, struggling for supremacy in bloody conflict, this our republic, founded, sustained, extending and rising, by the simple force of the popular will, commends itself to the universe by the contrasted example of peace, prosperity and progress.

Yet, in all manner of publications, diurnal and diuturnal, scattered multitudinous as autumnal leaves over our happy land, in all species of utterance, from the most insane ravings of ignorance and malice to the most seductive accents of eloquence, the people are urged to be persuaded "that they may be better governed."

It would be well for the people to consider—nay, it is their sacred duty to examine—the motives of those who are sowing dragon's teeth in their peaceful fields in order to a harvest of discord.

Franklin Pierce, by the almost unexampled unanimity of public sentiment, in the exercise of the popular will, was elected Chief Magistrate less than two years ago. He is the representative of the popular sovereignty. In what single measure during his administration has the sovereignty of the people been violated or impaired?

Let us examine. The vitality of the principle in the individual citizen has been vindicated in the face of the world in the person of Koszta; and the inviolability of the liberty of an American citizen is now for the first time a national dogma, as real as to the Roman citizen in the proudest days of his republic, when her eagle awed the world with the shadow of its wings.

Great Britain, truly great in arts as in arms, has yielded the exclusive dominion of the Atlantic seas which lave her Canadian coasts to a reciprocal enjoyment, and our sailor-fishermen are about to pursue their patient and productive toils with security under the protecting ægis of the Union. While her keels have wandered vainly by the occluded ports of Japan, they have been opened to ours, and vast and unexplored regions of wealth invite the enterprise of our merchants; and thus in the path of commerce we have now outstripped the boasted mistress of the sess. Imperious Spain has yielded to our just demands for former and later injuries.

Thus has the security of the citizen been established, and the dignity and glory of the nation sustained and advanced throughout the world, by his exercise of the sovereignty of the people intrusted to his hands.

How has he exercised this sovereignty at home?

Our borders have been enlarged towards Mexico, by a magnanimous arrangement with her government, worthy of a just and generous people. And beneficent as magnanimous, in favorable treaties with the Indians of the West new and wide regions of agricultural wealth, which have long lain idle and useless in their occupancy, have been opened to our farmers. And, finally, the exercise of that doubtful authority under the constitution, in violation of the popular sovereignty—the power to legislate for the people of the Territories—has been abandoned, and the people restored to their just right to legislate therein for themselves.

Nor should it escape notice that into every department of the government have been infused energy, vigilance, promptness and economy—the necessary result of that indefatigable industry and rare devotion to the public service which so strongly characterize every member of his cabinet. Those delays heretofore deemed unavoidably incident to the vast and complicated system of public business, and which have not unfrequently been tantamount to a denial of justice to the citizen, exist no longer, and the administration in this regard may challenge a parallel from the foundation of the government.

What administration, since the purer days of the republic, can present a nobler record of measures and acts, embodying and illustrating, without an exception, the truest principles of democracy?

In the illustrious roll of our patriot Presidents, where, since the days of Washington, will history point to one more "clear in his high office" than Franklin Pierce? *"In pace decus, in bello præsidium."*

The Destruction of San Juan.

Every reader will peruse with intense interest the graphic description elsewhere published of the bombardment and burning of the town of San Juan or Greytown, in Nicarauga, by the sloop of war Cyane. A recapitulation of the circumstances which led to this affair may not be uninteresting at this time. Capt. Smith, of the Nicarauga Transit Company's steamer Routh, had a difficulty with one of the natives, who, in attempting to kill the captain, was shot dead by the latter. The authorities of San Juan undertook to arrest Capt. Smith, but were successfully resisted by a party of Americans, including Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to the Central American States. The natives afterwards mobbed Mr. Borland, and the authorities attempted to arrest him. All the facts having been laid before the government at Washington, and it being discovered that both Capt. Smith and Mr. Borland were clearly justified in their proceedings, Capt. Hollins was instructed to proceed with the Cyane to San Juan and demand an apology for the insult to our Minister. An apology having been peremptorily declined, and sufficient time having been given for the inhabitants to calmly deliberate upon the matter, Capt. Hollins ordered the town to be destroyed. During the work of demolition we learn that the officers and crews of the British war schooner Bermuda, the British mail steamer Dee and an English ship were quiet spectators of the scene. It is reported that the captain of the Bermuda notified Capt. Hollins that if he was in command of a vessel equal in size to the Cyane, he would compel the latter to cease operations. Under the circumstances, however, he seems to have considered it to his interest to remain passive. As we stated on first hearing of the affair, we should not be surprised if the transaction should be taken up by the British Government. England has of late evinced a desire for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in this respect the United States Government is not one whit behind her. Both are anxious to rid themselves of a bad bargain, and this flare-up may be the means of bringing about that object. Then, we could receive Honduras, Nicaragua, in brief, all Central America into the Union without trouble. Should England, however, resolve to continue the Mosquito protectorate, she will of course have to take up this quarrel, for the reason that Greytown, though a perfectly independent city, was nevertheless claimed by his Tawny Majesty, the King of all Mosquitoes.

[*Charleston (S. C.) Standard.*

STEALING IN THE MINT.—Bicknel's Philadelphia Reporter, speaking of a recent heavy defalcation in the United States Mint, in that city, says:

"The party implicated is J. Engle Negus, the weigh clerk, whose duty was to receive and weigh the gold deposited. It is said, that while engaged in this business he has been in the habit of abstracting small and large sums—and thus the amount of the deficit is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $100,000—Until this occurrence Mr. N. enjoyed an unsullied reputation, and was regarded as a highly efficient officer. He has fled to Europe.

WELL BONE MISSISSIPPI.—A certain academy in Clarke county, Mississippi, had been the resort of a parcel of hogs, under whose structure they took shelter from inclement weather. In the cours of time, the fleas became very numerous, and so annoyed the students as to cause the teacher to call together the trustees, to devise ways and means to get clear of this troublesome vermin. After consulting upon the matter, the most sure means to rid the place of the fleas was thought to be burning them up. Accordingly a large quantity of pine straw was collected and spread round and under the house, and set on fire.—In a short time every flea that there inhabited is supposed, by those who were present, was consumed in the flames or made their way off so badly scared as never to return to the scene of so dreadful havoc. While all this was going on, and such a general destruction being made among the fleas, the flames might have been seen making their way through the roof of the academy, and in less than one half hour the entire house had fallen a prey to the devouring element, with books and everything else appertaining thereto. If any of our readers are annoyed by fleas, we recommend the above as a sure and effectual means to get clear of them. The above was stated to us as being literally true.—*Alabama Standard.*

Some Arkansas man, in whom the Promethean burns as brightly as a prairie on fire, addresses a song to a candidate for Congress. The following chorus will give you some idea of the writer's talent.

Go it Evans, with a squeeze,
Or go it with a looseness;
Or go the figure as you please,
But don't betray your gooseness.

MARRIAGE DOWRY.—The best dowry to advance the marriage of the lady, is to have in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, and in her behavior modesty.

The following verse was picked up in the street, supposed to have been dropped from the pocket of a green horn:

"My dearest Arabeller,
You've been in my heart a dweller,
And if I catch you talking to tother feller,
I'll pick up a candlestick or umbreller,
And hit you on the smeller,
And make you beller."

THE DEAD REVIVED.—The Chicago Journal makes the following curious statement:

'One of our citizens was attacked with cholera on Saturday, and about 2 o'clock on that afternoon was supposed to be dead. His shroud was prepared, and was about to be placed upon him. The storm came up—the windows of the room where he laid were open, the cold air, charged with electricity, came rushing in, and the supposed dead man revived, and came to life. He is alive this morning, and probably will recover."

JAPAN AND THE RUM TRADE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune thinks that extensive preparations will be made to open the liquor trade in Japan in 1855, as no business in the world pays better, especially in a new country. It is one too that is easily and cheaply established, and if we may credit the published accounts of the entertainments given on board our squadron to "the commissioners" and their attendants, the way is pretty well opened for the introduction of champagne, rum-punch and brandy-smashes into that country. Truly, it seems that if something be not done in this matter, Japan may yet curse the day that Commodore Perry's flag first appeared in its waters. It is a curious fact that the first evidences which pagan countries receive of civilization and christianity are missionaries and whiskey barrels, and they often go in the same ships. The morals of trade are sadly below the Christian standard, and the mischiefs which the latter inflict by sending whiskey among a people to whom it is unknown, or with whom it is unused, must be a great obstacle to the efforts to propagate the principles of a pure religion among them. Rum, the curse of the world, seems to destroy the moral sense of those who deal in it, and a nation will be debauched that a few dealers may revel in the profits of such ill-gotten wealth.

M. D. These letters occasionally stand for Mad Dog as well as Medical Doctor—at least the following paragraph would seem to indicate it:

A New Orleans editor recording the career of a mad dog says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before he could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart, M. D., and several other dogs."

☞A fool's argument—"Ha! ha! ha!"

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 30.]

AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, of the thirtieth of December, one thousand eigh hundred and fifty-three, as amended by the Senate of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the stipulation in the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, of the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, as subsequently amended by the Senate of the United States; of which said sum of ten millions of dollars, seven millions are to be paid on the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and established.

Approved June 29, 1854.

[Public, No. 11.]

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the connexion of the public survey in Alabama with the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Florida.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the connexion of the public surveys in Alabama with the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Florida, shall be made under the direction of the General Land Office, and that the same be executed as early as practicable.

Approved 29th June, 1854.

[Public, No. 31.]

AN ACT to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is, hereby granted to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the southern line of said Territory, commencing at a point between township ranges nine and seventeen, thence by the way of St. Paul, by the most practicable route to the eastern line of said Territory in the direction of Lake Superior, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road within said Territory, but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of said road is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said Territory, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to select from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections or parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the Territory of Minnesota for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case, and selected for and on account of said road: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted, selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroad through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land, which by such grants shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said Territory shall be subject to the disposal of any legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid and no other, nor shall they enure to the benefit of any company heretofore constituted and organized, and the said rialroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said Territory shall be disposed of by said Territory only in manner following, that is to say, no title shall vest in the said Territory of Minnesota, nor shall any patent issue for any part of the lands hereinbefore mentioned, until a continuous length of twenty miles of said road shall be completed through the lands hereby granted, and when the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that any twenty miles of said road are completed, then a patent shall issue for a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road, and so from time to time, patents shall be issued in like manner upon the completion of each additional twenty miles of said road until it shall be completed, and if said road is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported at all times on said railroad under the direction of the Post Office Department at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*. That until such price is fixed by law, the Post-master General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved 29th June, 1854.

THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.—Surveyed by avarice, chartered by county courts, freighted with drunkards, with grog-shops for depots rumsellers for engineers, bar-tenders for conductors and landlords for stockholders. Fired up with alcohal and boiling with delirium tremens. The groans of the dying are the thunders of the trains and the shrieks of the women and children are the whistles of the engines.

Seventeen thousand sheep, all of good blood, are owned by a single family in Illinois. Wool growers are said to be rapidly amassing fortunes on the prairies of that State.

Seven mules belonging to Mr. Westcott of Montgomery county, Ala., were recently killed by lightning while standing under a tree which was struck.

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at this side, when the little fellow called out,

"O, Pa! there goes an editor!"

"Hush son," said the father; "don't make sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet!"

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Pigeon River, Haywood county, N. C., on the 22nd July, after a protracted illness, HANNAH A., consort of N. J. Roberts, in the 29th year of her age. Mrs. Roberts had been a member of the Methodist Church for fourteen years previous to her death, and was a bright and exemplary christian. If she had an enemy on earth, it is not known. She bore her last illness with that degree of christian fortitude, that would put to flight the most sceptical mind, and establish beyond a doubt the religion of Christ. She went without a struggle. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss, besides numerous relatives and friends; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for their loss is her eternal gain.

[COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Turkey Creek, Buncombe county, on the 20th July, MR. HENRY PENLAND, aged about 72 years. He left a wife and several children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn his departure. He had been for a great many years a consistent and exemplary christian, and his godly walk and pious conversation will not soon fade from the memory of those who knew him.

"How blest the righteous when he dies."

R. H.

Died, at his residence near Paint Rock, Cocke county, Tenn., on Saturday last, 29th ult., JAMES WEAVER, Esq. Mr. Weaver was a native, and the greater part of his life, a citizen of this county. He was a man of fine sense, a shrewd observer, and at one time a leading politician. He served this county five sessions in the Legislature. He leaves a large family, and many friends to lament his departure from time to eternity.

LAST WEEK!!

L. W. KEEN,

DAGUERRIAN.

HAVING PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS elsewhere purposes making this his last week's stay here. Those wishing a setting for pictures would do well to call soon, as a more favorable opportunity may not occur soon.

$20 REWARD.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and safe keeping of a Negro man by the name of

ABRAHAM,

so that I can get him uninjured. Said man is about 27 years old, the rise of four feet high; hip dislocated, and walks lame in consequence of one leg being shorter than the other, a scar right across the shin, made with an adz, but not more than an inch and a half in length. Said boy has lived in Henderson county, N. C., and was raised in Franklin county, Va. He is thought to have forged papers, or a white man for a conductor under pretence of being his master. Said negro is a mulatto. Any information may be communicated to DR. ALEXANDER CLEMENT, Big Creek, P. O., Forsythe county, Ga.

August 3, 1854—3w.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.			July 22—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river		C. G, Aug. 4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek	"	" 11—15
Catawba	Crook'd Cr'k	"	" 18—22
Franklin	" Franklin	"	" 25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k	"	Sept. 1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks	"	" 8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k	"	" 15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville,	"	" 22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c:,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry.	
Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VAN E,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co.. Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm, on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greenville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day, or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT.
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. }
22d June, 1854—tf. }

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs.
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 18, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMI H, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS,

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, erushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 12th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

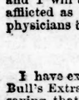
☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.



Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements, unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. it acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED!

☞ SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS! ☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl-street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &c.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Clearcland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

_____ Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years, $40 00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do, plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.